

Note on an Abnormal *Amblypneustes griseus*. By CHARLES STEWART, F.L.S., Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy, St. Thomas's Hospital.

[Read April 15, 1880.]

(PLATE V.)

HEARING that Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell was about to give before this Society an account of an abnormal *Amblypneustes*, in which the upper portion of an ambulacrum was deficient, with an associated abnormality of the apical system of plates, I thought that a short note on a malformed *Amblypneustes* in my own cabinet might be of interest in relation to it.

The specimen in question is one of the red-spined variety of *A. griseus*, which measures 16 millims. in height and $19\frac{1}{2}$ millims. in breadth. Attention is at once attracted by a crest-like elevation of what appears to be one of the ambulacra, which throughout its entire length is raised above the general level of the rest of the corona. At the ambitus it measures 12 millims. in breadth, whilst the width of the four other ambulacra is $6\frac{1}{2}$ millims. On examination, it is found that the increased size is really due to its being formed of two ambulacra laying side by side; each, as usual, is composed of a double row of plates, with an ambulacral area and two poriferous zones. The areas and external poriferous zones are like those of a normal ambulacrum; but the poriferous zones which touch one another are fused together, with the pores irregularly arranged. The combined poriferous zones are not quite equal to the sum of two normal ones, and they form the most prominent part of the crest alluded to. The apical system is quite normal. Owing to the close crowding of the tubercles and the slight development of the pits at the angles of the plates, the outlines of the latter were difficult to determine.

The chief interest, then, in this specimen lies in the fact of its abnormality being in direct opposition to that described by Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell (preceding paper), namely, instead of a reduction we have here an increase in the number of ambulacra. The two cases well illustrate Echinoid irregularities, and may lead to other instances being noted.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE V.

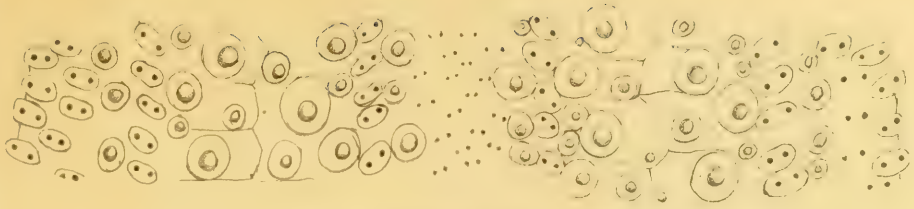
Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are referred to in Prof. Bell's paper, *antèd.*

Fig. 4. Enlarged diagrammatic side view of corona. A, ambulacra.

5. Enlarged diagrammatic aboral view.

6. Portion of abnormal double ambulacrum, $\times 7\frac{1}{2}$ (semidiagrammatic).

Fig. 6.



Amblypneustes griseus.

Fig. 5.

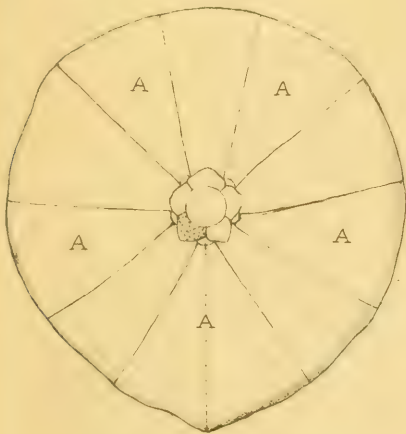


Fig. 4.

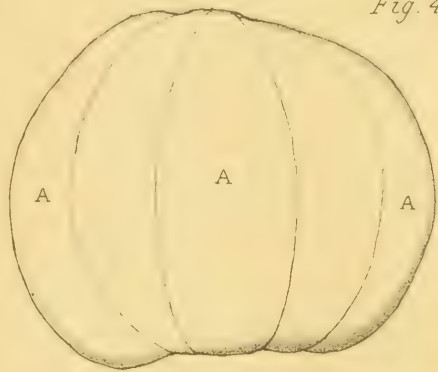


Fig. 1.

A. formosus.

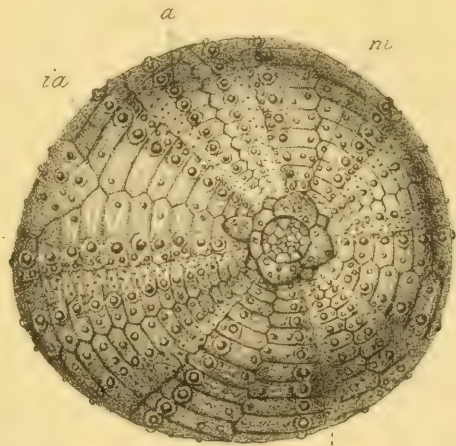


Fig. 2.

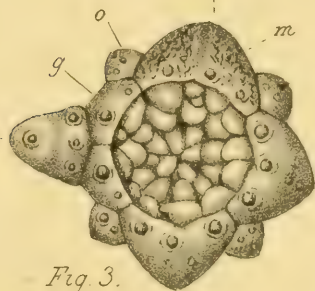
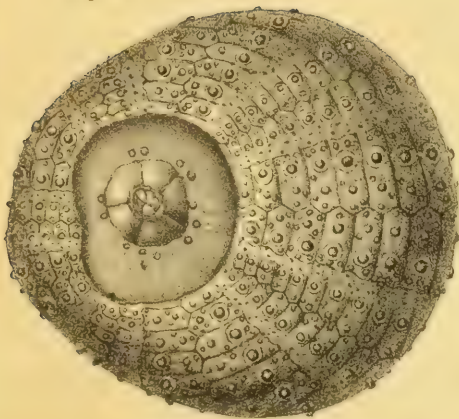


Fig. 3.